

After his tenure at North Side, Mr. Terrell continued his role as an exceptional administrator. He went on to make significant contributions to Prairie View Normal College, now known as Prairie View A&M University. Mr. Terrell also helped to raise funds for the establishment of Houston Negro Hospital, later known as the Riverside General Hospital in Houston, Texas.

In 1921, North Side High school was renamed a final time, in the namesake of its great principal, I.M. Terrell High School.

I.M. Terrell High School was truly a second home for the students and faculty who met there from cities like Arlington, Bedford, Benbrook, Burleson, Roanoke and Weatherford. In all, the high school took in students from 16 cities where African Americans were not allowed to attend school.

Although its students, teachers, and faculty came from diverse backgrounds and environments they entered the halls of I.M. Terrell with one common goal: to achieve excellence. I.M. Terrell High School has become a symbol of pride and a beacon of hope for Fort Worth. When African Americans were struggling for human dignity and civil rights, the teachers and administrators at I.M. Terrell used education as a way to lead our youth on a path to righteousness. They knew that education was the great equalizer and when applied correctly, it would always lead to success. What I.M. Terrell High School has done for the North Texas community will never be forgotten. The mark left on all of our lives is too great to measure.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the most important subject we can study to preserve the progress of any culture, and any nation, is history. So today, during the month of February when we celebrate Black History Month in our country, I stand to honor a rich history that has instilled important values into the Fort Worth community, including education, knowledge, and perseverance. I.M. Terrell's legacy is profound: as a school that was founded less than 20 years after the civil war, in a community that knew the next great battlefield would be the classroom; a community that proudly fought for equal education, a right that for centuries had been withheld from African Americans; and an institution whose doors have been closed for almost 40 years, but whose legacy is still alive.

Today, I proclaim that education is the path we must take to achieve social, economic and cultural progress necessary for success in the 21st century and beyond. Let us use the lessons learned from this great institution as a guiding light for success, and follow the path pioneered by visionaries who began at I.M. Terrell High School.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the one hundredth birthday of the South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. It has a remarkable record of leadership during times

of enormous change within this self-described Industrial City.

One hundred years ago, South San Francisco had approximately 4,000 residents. Its founders were ranchers, meat packers, and stockyard owners, but the remaining population included laborers, lumber yard owners, dry good merchants, bar owners, and all of the other entrepreneurs of an early 20th century, developing community. It was from this rich mix of Americana that the Chamber of Commerce sprang, and it has been devoted to the success of the community ever since.

World War II brought enormous changes to the Industrial City. Steel mills sprang up and labor poured into South San Francisco to meet the demands of shipbuilding around San Francisco Bay. After the war, neighborhoods followed as the steel mills switched to non-war production and the middle class found new homes and new jobs. Food processors, warehousing and services related to nearby San Francisco airport, such as freight forwarding, flourished. Both during this period and since this time, the Chamber of Commerce represented business before the City Council, and many Chamber members served in positions of leadership throughout the city.

The transformation of South San Francisco began with the birth of the biotechnology industry in the 1980s. The dormant steel mills were torn down, and new offices and laboratories sprouted like daisies across the eastern side of the city. This renaissance was supported by an active business community led by the Chamber of Commerce. Before the council and before the citizens of South San Francisco, the Chamber made the case that the future of the city was in science and technology. The Chamber also urged renovations of Grand Avenue, the building of public improvements, and encouraged city leaders to rebuild South San Francisco as a cosmopolitan community.

As I can attest from personal experience, the schools of South San Francisco are central to the community. The South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for many years has organized generous scholarships for graduating high school seniors and assisted in raising funds for special school events.

Today, the South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is a key point of contact in the economic life of the city. Developers, investors, and existing businesses appreciate Chamber support before the city council and state and federal officeholders. The importance of the Chamber can be seen by the longevity of some of its most prominent members, including the California Water Service Company, 67 years; Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 67 years; Poetsch & Peterson, 67 years; Galli's Sanitary Bakery, 67 years; South City Lumber & Supply, 67 years; Bronstein Music, 65 years; Kaiser Permanente, 64 years; Giffra Enterprises, 64 years; Giorgi Brothers, 64 years; Clearlite Trophies, 57 years; and Poletti Realty, 57 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House of Representatives join with me today to celebrate one hundred years of leadership by the South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. While there have been many physical changes to the city during this time, the Chamber is an example of the most enduring characteristic of South San Francisco—it is welcoming. We honor this tradition and hope for the Chamber's continued success in the years ahead.

HONORING FORMER 16TH HOUSE DISTRICT DELEGATE CLIFTON ALEXANDER "CHIP" WOODRUM III

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 2013

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Representative BOB GOODLATTE, I am saddened to report the passing of a former colleague in the Virginia General Assembly and the grandson of a former Member of this body. On February 19, 2013, former 16th House District Delegate Clifton Alexander "Chip" Woodrum III passed away in Naples, FL. A man who was dedicated to serving the Commonwealth and the Roanoke Valley. Virginia has lost a great public servant.

Born on July 23, 1938, in Washington, DC, Chip graduated from Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Va., in 1957. He graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1961 before returning home to the Commonwealth to graduate from the University of Virginia Law School in 1964.

The grandson of former 6th District Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum, Chip was a longtime, loyal activist of the Democratic Party, which included serving as chairman of the 6th District Democratic Committee from 1972–1976 and as a delegate to the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami, Florida.

Chip was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1979 and served in Richmond until 2003. He represented the 16th House District, which included Roanoke City and Roanoke County. Among Chip's accomplishments in the House of Delegates, he was most proud of legislation he sponsored in 1985 to establish the Virginia Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Program, which covered medical bills and other expenses for children who suffer from neurological injuries at birth. He also was an advocate for openness and transparency in government by increasing access to government meetings and public records as the head of the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council. Providing a voice for low income families, Chip also was a fierce opponent of any deregulation of Virginia's electric utilities.

Upon his retirement from the House of Delegates in 2003, he remained active in his community and state by serving on the boards of the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, the Educational Foundation of Virginia Western Community College, and Home Town Bank. Chip also remained very active in the Democratic Party of Roanoke and regularly appeared at campaign events in the city.

Chip was a skilled, effective, and accomplished legislator. Beginning in 1994, I had the pleasure of serving with Chip in the Virginia House of Delegates and working with him on many important matters impacting our neighboring constituencies in the Roanoke Valley. While we served together on opposite sides of the aisle, I fondly remember Chip's sharp wit and our many spirited exchanges debating legislation in the House of Delegates. He is a good man and will be missed.

As Representative GOODLATTE said, Chip's contributions to the Virginia House of Delegates are storied and will not be forgotten.